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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

Death Penalty.

Hanging of Gaffney at Buffalo.

Particulars of the Execution.

Remarkable Scaffold Scene.

Sketch of the Murderer and History of His Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 14, 1873.

At precisely two minutes of twelve to-day the sentence of the law in the case of John Gaffney, convicted of the murder of Pat Fahey, on the 7th of May, 1872, was executed in the jail yard in this city. The history of the crime, for the commission of which Gaffney forfeited his life, was detailed in my letter of yesterday, and now it only remains to give the closing scene.

The Instrument of Death.

During yesterday the scaffold, on which three men had previously been executed, was erected by the carpenters. It consisted of four upright posts, with a floor about nine feet above the ground, the front of the floor being hinged, and so arranged that the pressing of a lever would allow it to drop. In a cross beam over the top was an iron staple, to which to fasten the rope, and the whole was covered with a large canvass, to prevent those outside the jail yard witnessing what occurred within.

Preparation for Eternity.

Last night the condemned man laid down but was unable to sleep. He was visited during the night by a jailor, to whom he said that it was hard to die and separate from his wife and children, and also that he wished he could die a natural death. Early this morning, after eating a breakfast, consisting of poached eggs, toast, and a bowl of coffee, he was visited by several priests, Sisters of Mercy and Rev. Father Quinlivan, who left him at about ten. Soon after those who were entitled to admission entered the yard, about sixty being present, while the jail priests were busily administering to Gaffney's spiritual wants, while the executioner put on, over his clothes, a black cambric gown, reaching to his feet, placed a cap of similar material on his head, and around the neck the rope, which was long enough to give a fall of six feet.

The Last Hour Comes.

At precisely at fourteen minutes to twelve the key of the jail door was heard to creak in the lock and instantly all heads were turned in that direction and hats were reverently removed. A second of death-like stillness elapsed, and then the door was flung open and the Sheriff, his deputy, the executioner, three priests with the condemned last, holding a brass crucifix in his hand, marched out. As Gaffney reched a point from which the scaffold could be seen, he raised his head and for an instant looked at it. He walked with a steady, elastic gait and unassisted ascended the stairs and stood upon the drop.

The priests were meantime repeating the usual prayers, and after they had reached the platform Gaffney mechanically repeated after one of them, sentence by sentence, a kind of general confession of his sins and his forgiveness of those who had sinned against or wronged him. He appeared to take little interest in it, however, looking first up at the staple to which the rope was to be fastened and then at the people below, apparently trying to pick out friends from among them.

Remarkable Occurrence.

When this confession was concluded there ensued a scene which was probably never before witnessed at an execution in this country. It appears that Gaffney and a strong desire to make a speech, and that the Priest having charge of the ceremony was determined not to allow it. For two minutes the wretched man begged in broken sentences and supplicating tones for the privilege which the State clearly gives but which the priests sought to deny him, and finally, without their consent, he turned, and facing those present, for seven or seven minutes, in the speech he recounted the occurrences of the night fatal to Fahey; blamed his brother-in-law for handing him the revolver from which the shot was fired; confessed that he was feigning insanity, but that a man would do anything for his little children; commiserated the condition of the family he was leaving, and regretted the stigma that would attach to them by reason of his ignominious death. The sentences were moderately well connected and perfectly coherent, and until near the close his voice was strong.

The Final Scene.

As he concluded his arms were pinioned, the black cap drawn over his face, his last words being "Oh God. Gentlemen, this is hard!" The rope was attached to the staple and the signal given to the Sheriff, standing below, who promptly sprung out the bolt holding up the trap. There was but little twitching of the muscles and death followed in very few minutes. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down, delivered to his friends, and will be buried from the Cathedral on Sunday next.

Hanging Not Played Out.

This is the third execution of the death sentence that has occurred in this State since the half-witted Jack Reynolds declared, some three years ago, in New York city, after committing a brutal murder, that "hanging is played out." From the manner in which Governor Dix has acted in this case it is fair to infer that there will be a change in the future. The hanging was conducted in a highly creditable manner by the Sheriff, Grover Cleveland, Esq.

Sketch of the Murderer.

Gaffney belonged to the class of roughs, who are at times thieves, which infests every large city. He was born in this city in August, 1844, and early in life commenced to peddle small wares in the street, which he soon followed until old enough to tend a bar. When fourteen he shipped on a propeller and sailed the lakes for three years, when he was married. From the marriage two children resulted, a boy of five years, a girl three years old, and he also had an adopted girl seven years of age. The mother of his children died and he subsequently married again—the last wife surviving him. He followed the liquor business, and at the date of the murder was keeping a concert saloon. His educational acquirements were limited to reading and spelling.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

"I Was Drunk, Excited and Mad"—The Insanity Dodge Unsuccessfully Played—The Murderer Becomes Perfectly Rational.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 13, 1873.

The public sentiment of this city, as nearly as your correspondent can gather from conversations with leading citizens, is to full accord with that expressed by General DIX, who, in response to an application for a commutation of the sentence of Gaffney, wrote as follows:

"I can find no justification for defeating the execution of the law by the interposition of my authority; and if the expression of my purpose in similar cases will have the effect of deterring evil-minded persons from committing the highest of crimes, I am willing to have it understood that circumstances of a very extraordinary nature will be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of annulling the deliberate and well considered determination of juries and courts."

The murder for which the unfortunate man will to-morrow be hung was of more atrocious in its character than many others committed before and since in this State; but it is this alarming prevalence of high crime that is awakening the people up to the inscrutable duty of human life, and their sentiment, backed and supported by the unanimous voice of the press, to be carried out by an executive entertaining the views expressed above, will soon, it is to be hoped, work a revolution in favor of law and order.

The facts in this case as gleaned from the testimony and also from a conversation with the condemned man show that for three weeks previous to the killing, which occurred on May 7, 1872, he had been on what he terms a "champagne drunk." On the fatal night he had been drinking, and about midnight started for home accompanied by one of his boon companions named Quinn, who is a minstrel singer. On arriving in front of Gaffney's house, Quinn said he would wait for a spell, as it was late he didn't want to go to his long-tongued home. It needed little urging to induce his companion to accompany him, and together they went into a saloon near at hand and drank ale or beer for some time. From there they went to a saloon kept by one Ted Sweeney where they drank again and then sat down to a game of poker, at which Gaffney lost eight dollars, all the money he had with him. At the juncture the murdered man, Fahey, joined the party, sitting down at the left of Gaffney, whose statement as to what followed, made to a reporter of the local press, is here given:

"I was drunk when Fahey came in, and I said to him you thought you was as awful fellow that night you was to my saloon. You and whaled the matter with you? I then said 'nothing's the matter with me.' He said 'you better be,' or words to want you to behave yourself and not try to trip people up, or something like that. He then said I was a——liar, and struck me a blow more of a fist than a slap. One word brought on another, and he called me a lying——and pushed up. I suppose to hit me, and before that I had lost money on my hand; I was drunk, excited and mad. Quinn swore I drew out a pistol. I had none, and had not carried one for a long time. Then that man Farrell, who is now in State's prison, both over and whaled me his pistol, saying, 'case it if you want it.' I think those were his words. I was crazy with excitement and liquor, and could not have told if I had a pistol in my hand or a pair of tongs. It seems all like a dream to me."

Reporter—"Did you aim at Fahey in the corner?"

Gaffney—"I don't know. It seems I did not hit him then."

Reporter—"Then what happened outside the screen, where the fatal shot was fired?"

Gaffney—"I can't tell which got out first, and I don't know how I fired. When I saw what I had done I sobered up in a minute, and I said 'my God Almighty, what have I done? My little children, what will become of them?' and to Fahey, 'what sort of a man are you to give me that in the heat of passion?' I then said 'I'll go and get a doctor.' I was not arrested at all. I went to get a doctor. I was not arrested at all. I walked up to the station myself. I would have told about this is true, on the word of a dying man."

Reporter—"Did you have any intent whatever to kill Fahey?"

Gaffney—"My God! how could I if I had only stopped one moment to think of my children!"

The evidence on the trial was fully conclusive of the prisoner's guilt, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of death was thereupon passed and Friday last, the 7th inst., named for the execution of it. The appeal to the Governor for a commutation of sentence was signed by many citizens, who were influenced to do so merely out of commiseration for the young family of Gaffney, and on the rendering of his adverse decision all hope died within the prisoner's breast until Tuesday last, when a possible loop-hole through which to escape the death penalty was presented to him and eagerly grasped at. On that day a relative visited him, and after conversing some time rose to go. As he passed through the cell door he turned and said:

"JOHN, GAFFNEY YOU ARE INSANE."

Within three hours, acting on this broad hint, Gaffney simulated a frenzy, which found vent in oaths and ceaseless jargon about mythical occurrences. It partially served his purpose, for on Thursday last the most eminent physicians of the city, after examining him, united in a telegram to Governor DIX, stating that they were unable to determine whether it was feigned or real insanity, and requesting that time be allowed to determine. On these representations the Governor postponed the hanging one week, and directed Dr. J. P. Gray, of the insane asylum at Utica, and Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port of New York, to come here and examine him. They did so, and the means employed by which they arrived at their decision, which is adverse to the prisoner, were so ingenious, that I give them as detailed by Dr. Gray:

"After examining into his physical condition and finding no indications of insanity, we placed him between Dr. Vanderpoel and myself; his utterances became lower then, and he looked round; then we examined him in regard to a real or feigned loss of mental faculties. I then remarked to Dr. Vanderpoel, 'how unlike insanity this is.' Dr. V. then said, 'Gaffney, you're a miserable bungler.' Then he seemed to lose himself. I examined his head; he interlarded his words with oaths; Dr. Vanderpoel remarked that insane men do not do this; then he ceased swearing; he was exercising a great deal of self-control; we gave him to understand that he had symptoms of insanity, and this was not incoherence in any true sense; no evidence of any delirium or mental confusion; we requested him to repeat his words; he did not do it; if he had been insane he would have answered our questions, unless in a state of profound frenzy or melancholy. He had none of the earnestness of insane people who believe what they say; there is always a muscular agitation which he had not; there is distortion of the features and want of harmony of actions; the same thing is always observed in the walk and movements; Dr. Vanderpoel talked seriously about his feigning; I observed the color flushing his face, an indication of emotion. We told him it was our duty to tell him what we thought of his case; instead of rambling on, he became thoughtful, relaxed some of his movements; if this had been a case of acute mania, he probably would have spoken of us; an insane man always maintains his position."

If the conclusion of these eminent physicians needs any confirmation, it is perfectly in statement of a bail-man of the jail, who testified that on the night of the murder Gaffney was not drunk, but to say anything, and he would tell the doctors that he (Gaffney) had been taking some kind of medicine for a sickness which would soon be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of annulling the deliberate and well considered determination of juries and courts."

The murder for which the unfortunate man will to-morrow be hung was of more atrocious in its character than many others committed before and since in this State; but it is this alarming prevalence of high crime that is awakening the people up to the inscrutable duty of human life, and their sentiment, backed and supported by the unanimous voice of the press, to be carried out by an executive entertaining the views expressed above, will soon, it is to be hoped, work a revolution in favor of law and order.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Consideration of the Miners' Bill Deferred Till Thursday Next—Jury Commissioners Act Reconsidered and Killed —Petition for Commissioners of School Text Books to be Appointed by the Governor.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 14, 1873.

The following petitions were presented:

From School Directors of First ward, Allegheny, for the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Text Books.

From citizens of Beaver county for a law to compel railways and citizens to fence the roads.

Reports of Committees.

Act to incorporate Monongahela Railroad.

Supplement to act for the improvement of Penn avenue.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Playford—To incoporate the Monongahela Improvement Company; also to facilitate the collection of claims against counties.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to the Russian Rich Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham—Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Text Books.

Bill Passed.

Act repealing the law exempting certain real estate from taxation, with a proviso that it shall not affect the general law exempting real estate from taxation.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the private calendar.

The act to protect miners was made a public bill, and postponed till next Thursday.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, moved an amendment to the Peddlers' Tax law.

The Jurry Commissioner bill was reconsidered and amended by tacking all counties in the State on, and then voted down by 22 to 43.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Republic of Spain.

MADRID, February 14.—At a Council of Ministers, held yesterday, the new government pardoned several men sentenced to be executed at Barcelona to-day. Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a manifesto for foreign powers explaining the policy of the present government. A system of the republican form of repeal invasions by Carlists will be organized.

MADRID, February 14.—The National Assembly has elected Senors Gonzalez, Serano and Chao Vice Presidents. An address in reply to the King's message of abdication was adopted. It concludes with a declaration that at whatever sacrifices, conquiries and obstacles are overcome, the Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeo a crown, but they will offer him another dignity, that of being a citizen of a free and independent country. Espartero, the veteran statesman, has sent the warmest congratulations to the new government. Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has thrice tendered his resignation, but government requested him to remain for the sake of his country and liberty, and he consented. Couriers have left the capital with Minister Castelar's manifesto to foreign powers. Eminent statesmen are trying to prevail on the government to relinquish the idea of dividing the country into separate states and forming a federated republic like the United States. It is probable that the arguments against the scheme will have effect. Senor Nouvillas has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

The Imparcial declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

The Correspondencia says the flag of the Republic will be white, white and red. It is reported that General Mariones, commander-in-chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new government.

MADRID, February 14.—Evening.—A slight disturbance has taken place in Malaga, but order has been restored. The snow is so deep in the neighborhood of Madrid that the railroads are blockaded. General Pavia has been appointed to the chief command of troops in Catalonia. Senor Orense is to probably be appointed Ambassador to Paris, Olozaga at London, and Pizi at Brussels. A decree is published suppressing titles and decorations. It is rumored that the royal palace here will be converted into a museum and academy of art. The revolutionary juntas which have long existed in secret in the provinces are disbanding. The Spanish banks have offered financial aid to the ministry.

The Gaceta reports the defeat of several Carlist bands in Catalonia.

Republican Echoes in Portugal.

LISBON, February 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a debate arose on the recent event in Spain. Nuvra said there was no reason to expect that changes in the neighboring country would have an echo in Portugal. He urged all to support the Constitution. The Prime Minister replied that he saw no danger to the country. The idea of the union of Spain and Portugal is gaining strength.

The *Gazette de Peuple* says there is a party in the Portugese army which is conspiring in favor of a republic and the Iberian union.

Reception of Ex-King Amadeus at Lisbon.

LISBON, February 14.—Ex-King Amadeus and family were met on their arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August and members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was in deep mourning and was carried in a sedan to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

Bourbon Factions Not Reconciled.

PARIS, February 14.—*Examiners*, Legitimist organ, contradicts the report that a reconciliation has been effected between the two branches of the Bourbon family. It asserts that nothing has been done towards union.

Alleged Railroad Corruption in Germany.

BERLIN, February 14.—A royal message was received in the Chamber of Deputies to-day appointing a commission to investigate the Lasker's disclosures of corruption in the official circles in connection with railway concessions.

Exposition Palace at Vienna Completed.

VIENNA, February 14.—The Exposition palace is now completed, and goods are being received.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, February 14.—The Italian Senate has adopted a laudatory and affectionate address to Amadeus, late King of Spain.

BERLIN, February 14.—The Spanish Minister had a conference of two hours with Bismarck to-day. He has received recognition of the Republic and will by Germany is expected.

PARIS, February 14.—Specials from Madrid to the Paris papers report that Figeros intends to disband the regular army, and rely solely on the Civic Guard for the preservation of order.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93¼, and for account 92¾@93¼. U. S. 5-20's of '62, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 91¼; Stock—5-20's of 1865, old issue, 92¾; Tallows 44; Linseed oil £34. Turpentine 58s.

FRANKFORT, February 14.—United States bonds, 5-20's of 62, 96.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes 55 francs 80 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 1,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d. Sales 10,000 bales; of which 6,000 bales were American and 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts 20,000 bales from Savannah or Charleston during December and January, and 9¾d; under February and March, 9¾d; sales during the week, 60,000 bales, of which 37,000 bales were export and 2,000 bales speculation; stock 612,000 bales, of which 117,000 bales were American. Receipts 16,000 bales, of which 37,000 bales were delivered to actual export, 5,000 bales; stock afloat 696,000 bales, of which 314,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. California white wheat, average, 10s 5d@10s 6d; red spring 10s 6d@10s 8d; red winter 10s 3d@10s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Mess pork 69s. Beef 53s. Lard 51s 6d. Cheese 72s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 37,000 quarters, of which 5,750 quarters were American. The receipts of corn during the same time amounted to 8,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 14.—Refined petroleum 44 francs.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED CABLE TO CHINA.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

Hearty Sympathy Expressed.

The Harper's Ferry Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1873.

Formal Notice Further Deferred.

The committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress, in joint session, to inform the President and Vice President elect, of the result of the counting of votes of the Electoral College, on the 12th inst., to-day postponed the time of their official notification to eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. The President has been informed of their intended visit.

Submarine Cable to Asia.

The bill to encourage improvement and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia will be reported favorably from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Monday next, by Mr. Packard, of Indiana. The bill provides for connecting the coasts of the two continents by wires or submarine cables, the laying of the same to commence within two years after the passage of the act. The government aid asked is that one or more steam vessels of the navy shall be placed at the disposal of the company by the Secretary of the Navy to assist in surveys and soundings, the laying down and submerging of the cable, transporting of materials connected therewith and generally to afford assistance calculated to promote the success of that enterprise. The proposed line starts from San Francisco and touches at the Sandwich Islands and Yokohama, Japan, thence to Shanghai.

The Republic of Spain.

The Republican government in Spain was informally discussed in the Cabinet meeting to-day. There was a full attendance of members present and the subject met the warmest sympathy from all. At the time, however, no official announcement of the declaration of the Republic and the attendant proceedings of the organization of the government had been received. Neither of the Committees on Foreign Affairs have held a meeting since the recent events in Spain. Should an official announcement be received in time some congratulatory resolutions will be prepared.

The Harper's Ferry Claims.

The Attorney General will send to the House of Representatives, in a day or two, an opinion on the bill to adjust the government claims upon the property sold at Harper's Ferry. All these are now adjusted except that involving the water power privileges. The obligations of the parties who purchased these are over due several years. Suits have been commenced by the government and the Attorney General is opposed to their settlement.

Third Size Beer Keg Stamps.

Sargent's bill for issuing revenue stamps for third size beer kegs, incorporated in another bill which passed the House, has been reported upon adversely by the Senate Finance Committee. This action was based upon other items which were objectionable in the bill. The Senate has passed a bill covering the third keg stamp provisions heretofore. There have been stamps for whole, half and quarter sizes.

Preparations for Inauguration Day—A Magnificent Display of Military and Civilians Expected—The National Capital to be Dressed for the Occasion—Early Applicants for Office—The Position in the Matter of Appointments—No Changes on Account of a New Term—Internal Improvements—The Wonders of the Yellowstone and the Rocky Mountains—Prospects of Another Year of Exploration—Something About Department Postage—The Death of Commander Shirk.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1873.

The National capital is all astir with preparation for the suitable installation of General Grant as Chief Magistrate for another four years. The magnificent triumph of his re-election will be fully matched by the extent and display of his second inauguration. The presence of volunteer organizations from abroad, the cadets of West Point, the midshipmen of Annapolis, and the regulars and marines near at hand, uniting with the militia of the District, will make a brilliant military pageant. Numerous civic societies and delegations from different parts of the country will also take part in the inaugural ceremonies. From present indications the concourse of citizens will be immense. The citizens of the District are making great exertions to have the coming inauguration exceed everything that has ever taken place before. Triumphal arches and festoons of flags and flowers will decorate Pennsylvania avenue from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. Bunting in profusion will be displayed from the house tops, and a double line of thousands of handkerchiefs waved by fair hands will enliven every window along the line of march. An extensive temporary hall is being constructed in the square occupied by the city offices, in which the grand inaugural ball will be given. The expenses of the latter part of the festivities will be met by the sale of tickets The price fixed at present is twenty dollars a single ticket, to pass a gentleman and lady at an illuminated supper in the hall.

All the preparations being made by the citizens are under the direction of a special committee. The programme of the day's ceremonies has not yet been settled, but it will at least involve a procession, ringing of bells and salutes.

Judging from the crowded hotels and the unusual number of visitors at the Capitol and the Executive Mansion, one would suppose that the inaugural ceremonies were to come off next week. If the patience and particularly the pockets of very large share of these people hold out, they will be very likely to have a chance to show their ardor on the 4th of March, for it is very certain if they expect to carry out their expectations or die in the attempt, many of them may have a chance to assist in the inauguration of Grant's successor. Under the impression that there is to be a new deal of offices all around, a legion of aspiring and patriotic individuals have congregated in this early in the hunting season. If it were the President's first term, the number of applicants could not be much, greater. Indeed, it takes one back to 1829, when the executioner's ax was busy day and night for several months, decapitating the political craniums of Andy Johnson's luckless appointees. If it will afford any comfort, your correspondent will state that he was informed by no less authority than the President himself, that there would be no removals for the mere sake of making room for some one else. The fact of beginning a new administration will have no effect upon the tenure of office of persons now in, and if applicants can give no better reasons than the incumbent having had four years feasting at the public crib, they had better save themselves the trouble of a visit.

The President's Southern tour through the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, will consume at least a month, according to the present plan. This will be his first visit South since the close of the war. He frequently had a desire to visit these States, but his official duties interposed. Since his election the sessions of Congress interfered by precluding a departure before the heats of summer had set in. Numerous invitations have been received from the citizens of the different cities along the line, and he was carried in a sedan to the palace. and appropriate civilities. The Presidential party will travel on special trains.

The subject of the improvement of the rivers and other means of inland intercommunication has received a thorough examination by the Negley sub-committee. Their report has not yet been received from the printer, but covers the whole of the propositions which have been before Congress during the present session. The resolution reported by General Negley, which appeared in full in the COMMERCIAL several days since, is considered a step in the right direction, as it calls for a general examination of the water courses available for the carrying trade, to be made by competent government engineers. After they have made their report, it is recommended that Congress take the matter in hand and give such aid to such improvements as appear most necessary to the extension and facility of inland water transportation. The speech of General Negley, which will be explanatory of the resolution, will give the whole matter a practical and complete ventilation.

The Hayden exploring expedition, which has done such good service in opening to the country and the world the wonders of the Yellowstone, has every prospect of another summer's exploration this year. By slow degrees the annual visits into the depths of the unknown portions of the continent have enlarged in the scope of their labors, until they now are probably the most extensive undertakings of the kind in any country. It is now six years since the first expedition left the security and comfort of civilization to brave the dangers of climate and treacherous savages in the interests of science. During the last two years the explorations have been mainly confined to the sources of the Missouri and the adjoining rivers. Of these regions the party brought back valuable mineral and fossil collections, surveys and data ranging through all branches of science. In addition to this, not less than a thousand photographic views of mountains, cañons, water falls, and great geysers, have been taken and brought home. A complete set of these, in response to an order from the Secretary of the Interior, has been elegantly mounted and placed in suitable portfolios, to be sent to the Vienna Exposition. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill $100,000 was fixed in order to continue these surveys. In committee that amount has been reduced to $70,000. There is every probability of the latter amount being allowed. Should the required money be appropriated, the expedition will set out about the beginning of May. The field of labor, however, will be towards the south, taking in the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico. The work will commence with the southern limit of the belt of the survey of the fortieth parallel, successfully completed under the direction of King. The northern limit will be 40° 30', the western limit the east bank of the Green and Colorado rivers, and the eastern limit the one hundred and third meridian west of Greenwich, extending southward to the south line of the United States. The labors of the previous expeditions are appreciated by Congress, and several valuable reports, with plates, have been authorized to be published.

The passage of the bill abolishing the franking privilege promises some embarrassment to the executive departments in the transaction of official business. Orders having been issued to the heads of bureaus to make their estimates of the amount of postage required, some interesting facts have been obtained relative to the extent and cost of government mail matter. In the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue alone we find the following figures for the past year, and upon these the estimates are based:

144,937 letters at six cents each	$ 8,699 42
5,287 packages of revenue stamps, weighing 37,660 pounds, representing 1,205,120 half ounce letters at three cents	36,153 60
126,550 pounds of printed matter at two cents per ounce	44,656 00
Total estimated cost of postage	$89,509 02

This, it will be remembered, is but a single bureau. The actual cost to the government, however, will be merely the net price of producing the stamps. There will not necessarily be more than a mere exchange of accounts. Some system of responsibility in the use of these stamps will have to be established, otherwise a system of peculation may occur which will occasion more loss than by the present abuse of the franking privilege in the Departments.

The principal abuse has undoubtedly been in Congress. Tons of mail matter, including documents, dried fruit, clothing, &c., left here daily under the franks of members, or mostly imitations by committee clerks.

Commander James W. Shirk, United States Navy, whose death was announced several days ago, was a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. He entered the service in 1840. At the time of the outbreak of the war he was a Lieutenant Commander. He served principally under Admiral Porter on the Mississippi, since the termination of his last cruise, 1867, he has been on duty at the Navy Department in this city. His remains were taken from this city yesterday for interment at his native city. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

The action of the House Committee on Commerce on the subject of inland navigation, is looked upon here as a step in the right direction. The subject will come up in a more tangible form next session. Gen. Negley, who has had special charge of this important measure of public improvement, deserves great praise for the energy he has displayed in pressing this matter upon the attention of Congress.

The preamble and resolution reported by the committee have already appeared in the COMMERCIAL. The following is the accompanying report:

"The committee have been unable to recommend the passage of either of the bills referred to this committee for the creation of these water lines for one and the second, obsequent in the present session, for the reason that the committee do not deem the surveys of every part of said respective lines, and the estimate of their cost, and the demonstration of their availability and practicability throughout each proposed line, so full and complete as should be in the possession of Congress before entering upon such legislation, nor are these so complete as they may readily be made at an early day.

"The committee fear that the time remaining of the present Congress is too brief to admit of the hope of maturing and passing upon so important legislation at the present session. But in furtherance of that object the committee report back for the consideration of the House the following bills referred to the committee, with the reports and statistics annexed, and also report the accompanying bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, with the recommendation that it do pass."

K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1873.

THE CALDWELL CASE. PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

At the request of Senator Caldwell the Senate Committee deferred the presentation of their report in his case till his counsel returns from Philadelphia. Senator Caldwell has intimated his intention to resign in apprehension that the committee's report will recommend his expulsion, or at least contain a very severe censure, amounting in effect to such recommendation. The belief that the report will be presented at least severe censure seems to be well founded.

LOCAL OPTION.

Temperance Convention at Waynesburg, Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., February 14, 1873.

A Temperance Convention assembled in the Court House to-day, being called to order by Hon. Jno. Flenniken, an active worker in the cause. Hon. John Phelan was elected President. The audience was then ably and eloquently addressed by David Crawford, Esq., R. W. Dewy, Esq., and Hon. Jno. A. Donley. Strong resolutions were reported by E. M. Sayers, Esq., Chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted by the audience, large and enthusiastic, all sections of the county being well represented. Set down Greene county anti-license by an old fashioned majority.

Fire at Independence, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO, February 14, 1873.

This morning about o'clock a destructive fire occurred at this village, consuming the warehouse belonging to Wm. Severns and the store belonging to Messrs. Darling & Wohlford. The store room was located in the warehouse building. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks thrown from a passing engine while passing, as the building stood but a few feet from the track. Mr. Severns' loss is heavy, having about three thousand bushels of oats, five hundred of wheat, between twelve and fourteen of clover seed, two hundred of rye, with a large number of sacks, etc. The building was insured in Richland Mutual for $2,000, which does not more than half cover the loss of the building alone. The stock of Messrs. Darling & Wohlford was insured in the Andes Company, of Cincinnati, for $2,500, and in the Richland Mutual for $2,000. Their loss will probably not exceed $4000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday voted down a resolution to amend the Constitution by repealing the clause which requires a person to be able to read and write before he can be eligible to vote. The vote on the resolution stood 56 yeas to 159 nays.

The loss by the burning of Brouns & Co.'s wooden ware factory at St. Louis, yesterday morning, is now stated at $30,000; insurance $14,000.

George A. Clark, well known cotton thread manufacturer, of Providence, R. I., died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease. His estate is valued at $3,000,000.

The Erie Knitting Mill, at Cohoes, N. Y., owned by William Moore, was burned yesterday. Loss $70,000; insurance $37,000.

A resolution was offered in the New York Senate yesterday, and laid over, calling upon the President of the Erie Railway to report the amounts paid as counsel fees in connection with legislation for the repeal of the Classification act in 1872.

The jury in the Scannell homicide case, at New York, was completed yesterday, and the court adjourned till Monday.

The State Capital Removal bill has been tabled in the Nebraska House by a vote of 29 to 17, and at present there is no probability of the success of the measure.

The steamship Washington, which sailed Thursday for Havre, returned to New York yesterday with a piston rod broken.

The steamer Humboldt, from Havre and Stettin, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Committee of Councils on Retrenchment and Reform have to have met last night, but no quorum assembled.

THE Heath Zonaves have healed their difficulties, and now present a harmonious company front.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* A pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of American manufacture we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at tri-weekl rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—MR. JOHN M. MAHAN, a Dock Hand on the steamer Samson No. 2, was drowned at Little Sciota on the 24th of January. He was about 25 years of age, tall (6 feet 2 inches in height) and slender built. Had sandy hair, no whiskers; had on a gray knit shirt and a black overcoat. Any information will be thankfully received by Mrs. KATE McMAHAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

THE Illinois Legislature has before it a law providing that if any railroad in that State shall charge, demand or receive greater compensation than the law authorizes, such corporation shall be liable to the party aggrieved in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. Similar laws are required in some other States.

A WRITER on the subject of boiler explosions, suggests a remedy in this: Let the boilers be made of uniform strength, as at present, and then fit a sheet of copper over the manhole, thirty or forty per cent. weaker than the boiler plates, so that in case of unusual strain this would give way and save a general explosion. He suggests that a pipe be fitted round the copper sheet, and carried above the roof, so as to prevent injury from escaping steam in case of a blow-out.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* is in favor of the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation, and asks the following pertinent questions:

"Suppose that the present Legislature of Pennsylvania adopt the suggestion of their Governor in his message, and release personal property altogether from taxation. What then will be the condition of New York towns contiguous to or bordering upon the territory of Pennsylvania? Where will manufactures be most likely to locate—in shops, factories or mills? Have we sufficient natural advantages as a State to thus be tapped on the east by New Jersey and Connecticut, and on the south and west by Pennsylvania?"

THE recent accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad has called forth general condemnation of the practice of mixing passenger coaches with oil cars. In case of accident to a passenger train, the passengers have to run the risk of being burnt to death without the aid of petroleum; but when a train of oil cars is attached, and a smash-up occurs, the risk is fearfully increased. Some of the newspapers are demanding legislation to prohibit the mixing of oil and passenger cars, but the companies should not need a law to enforce so plain a duty.

THE movement in the New York Legislature, said to be strong and well organized, to raise the tolls on the canals in that State, meets with but little encouragement from the press. Any burdens on the canals, it is justly said, affect not only the people of the metropolis but of the State, tending, as they inevitably must, to an increase in the price of bread. It is in vain to enlarge and improve the channels of water communication, or to substitute steam for animal power, if, when these greater facilities are offered, the course of trade is obstructed, and a policy prohibitory of the traffic which is solicited is adopted.

THE Superior Court of New York has lately decided a case of some interest, relative to the liability of express companies for goods lost in transit. Laces of the value of four hundred dollars were sent from New York to Pittsburgh by the American Merchant's Union Express Company, and having failed to reach their destination, suit was brought by the shippers for the recovery of the value. The Court held that inasmuch as fifty dollars was the limit of damages specified on the receipt, and the shippers had failed to state the value of the goods, they could not recover an amount above the limit. Judgment was therefore rendered for the plaintiffs in the sum of fifty dollars.

A VIGOROUS renewal of the old controversy on the question of international copyright may now be expected. Senator MORRILL, of the committee to whom the investigation of the subject was confided, has laid an adverse report before Congress. The committee declare that no form of international copyright can fairly be urged on grounds of general equity or of constitutional law, and that the adoption of any plan for that purpose would not only be of doubtful advantage to American authors, but also a permanent injury to the manufacturing interests concerned in the production of books, and a hindrance to the diffusion of knowledge. The assertions of the report are supported by a vast array of statistics and comparisons.

ELEVEN members of the North Carolina Legislature have had spread upon the record of that body a protest against the payment of "blood-money," as in the case of Boss STRONG, one of the notorious LOWRY gang. They state that they are utterly opposed to it as a backward step in civilization, as furnishing an incentive to at least moral murder, and as offering immunity to officers of the law for the neglect of their duty. The governmental machinery, they argue, is adequate, if vigorously enforced, to arrest all offenders against the peace and order of the State, and when a reward is paid for the hunting down and shooting in cold blood of a criminal, however great his offense, it tends to encourage in the human breast a feeling hostile to the principles of the Christian religion, and destructive of all moral advancement.

A COLLEGE FOR NURSES is among the most recent suggestions in the city of New York. The ladies composing the State Charities Aid Society of that city, in visiting the Bellevue Hospital, found that the abuses resulting from the employment of ignorant and inexperienced nurses were so general, that nothing could be done in the way of reform without the character of the nurses was changed. Good nursing is as essential to the recovery of the sick as proper medical attendance; and in hospitals, hotels, boarding houses, and other public places, many patients die for want of skillful nursing. Prisoners and paupers from Blackwell's Island are distributed through the wards of Bellevue Hospital as nurses. This tells the whole story, and it is not surprising that the ladies of the Aid Society should despair of effecting a reform short of a radical revolution. The rude, the ignorant, the degraded, the awkward and the ill-tempered, are not the persons to have charge of a sick room. The individual having such qualities ought to be shunned as a tormentor, rather than sought out as a "ministering angel." Thoroughly trained nurses are very few in number, and always command employment at good wages. Hence the society of ladies named above are making efforts to establish a College for Nurses, or school where they can be trained in all the details of waiting upon the sick and wounded. Such schools exist in England and France, and there is a necessity for them in every large city in the United States, Pittsburgh not excepted.

ANTECEDENT PROBABILITY.

Certain newspapers, both Republican and Democratic, evidently need to be reminded that if a profession of strict religious principle affords no trustworthy guaranty of personal purity and integrity, it also suggests no antecedent probability that the person thus distinguished is either vicious or dishonest. True, Christianity is in a certain sense the religion of this country, and the evangelical churches wield sufficient influence to render their patronage or their good will valuable and desirable to ambitious politicians. Religious hypocrisy practised for selfish ends, such as the acquisition of wealth and the possession of power, must necessarily be a common vice among us. Substitute Buddhism or Brahmanism for Christianity and the form, not the nature or essence of the vice would be changed. The chief difference between the religious hypocrisy of Heathendom and the same profession in Christendom consists in the greater difficulties which attend the practice of the latter vice, resulting from the character of the religion which it seeks to counterfeit, and from the consequent opprobrium which is incurred by detection and exposure. In a heathen or even in a Mohammedan country, if a statesman does not believe in the prevailing religion, the most praiseworthy thing he can do is to make earnest profession of belief, even priests and preachers being judges. In those Christian countries in which Christianity is legally connected with the State, a similar sentiment as to the virtue of religious profession strongly tends to spring up and prevail even among honorable men and women. The reason is obvious. Church and State being so intimately united people come to think of them as identical, and hostility to one of them seems to be hostility to the other, infidelity is looked upon as threatened rebellion, and rebellion looked upon as inevitably implying infidelity. And when religious dissent may have become so strong as to embrace perhaps a majority of the people, with powerful religious organizations and distinct types of devout character, educated persons may still be heard to speak of dissenters in general as "low infidel people," "radical fellows who believe in nothing," etc., etc.

In this country no class are accustomed to perceive any connection between church relationship and sentiments of loyalty to democratic institutions. All the churches are believed to be equally friendly to republicanism, and membership in one is recognized as possessing no civic or loyal virtue over membership in another. There is also not one of them in which the instruction regularly given from the pulpit does not directly discourage hypocrisy, while in most of them the method of receiving to membership is, in part designed to guard against the success of false religious pretensions. And when such pretensions have been betrayed by the conduct of the unworthy member, discipline seems to be pretty sternly exercised for his correction and for the purification of the society injured by his irregularities. So much is manifest from the frequency of those religious scandals which are so often unjustly regarded as a mere reproach to the cause of religion, whereas they should rather be interpreted as illustrating the earnestness and sincerity of its adherents.

The same injustice and badness of logic are shockingly apparent in the comments of some newspapers on the late scandalous revelations in Washington. Reading the comments to which we allude, one would suppose that the men whose reputations have suffered from the exposure, had given grievous offense, if they had not caused serious injury to their compatriots by their former labors in behalf of humanity and reform. It would seem that these critics, sharp-sighted and sagacious fellows that they are, always saw through those high toned reformers, and knew that while living lives of self-restraint and active beneficence, they were really serving the devil with all their might in a quiet way, and only waiting for an opportunity to reward themselves suitably for their services. And these censors are so sure of the correctness of this view, that they seem, from the first hint of guilt, never to have doubted that it would be established by proof.

The truth is that rather too much has been made of the prominence of some of the men in question as the leaders of moral reform, as if they had been so eminent, and exceptionally active as to be the especial and recognized representatives of the best moral tendencies of the nation. We intend no disparagement of any of them but merely to point out the fact that they were only *members*, rendered conspicuous by their *political* position, of that still early history of our government. It does not exhibit that appearance of extraordinary age that would be supposed. It is true his hair and beard rival the snow for whiteness and his form stooped when walking, yet there is a snap of elasticity in his step that, most of fifty years his junior seldom exhibit. It is not more than five or six years since he would take out his gun and bring home a creditable amount of squirrels and other game. He is a regular attendant in favorable weather at the Elkridge Methodist Episcopal church.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A movement is on foot looking to the formation of a new State out of Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia. This would embrace the Cumberland and Blue Ridge mountains, and make what the Greenville *Sentinel* calls a "high-land State."

Misery loves company. An Iowa bridegroom refused to take the vow at the altar until the sister of the bride had consented to marry his brother.

Extensive sponge beds have been found at Lodolla, on the San Diego coast. Most of the sponge of commerce is procured from the Mediterranean Sea, more especially about the islands of the Archipelago and in the Levant. The new discovery in California will no doubt be of importance to commerce.

A Rhode Island woman received a letter the other day announcing the death of her brother in Nevada by the premature explosion of a mining blast. Her four other brothers also died of sudden disaster, two by drowning, one by a steamboat explosion, and one by a railroad accident.

The whole number of passenger arrivals at San Francisco from China and Japan for 1872 was only 9,773, while during the same period 4,887 took passage from San Francisco for these countries. At that rate it will be some time before we shall be very badly "overrun."

Among the saddest episodes in the late storm in Minnesota was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the cheek, of a life assurance agent.

A Boston lady bought a sewing machine, which had not been delivered, when agent No. 2 came and told her that agent No. 1 had the small-pox, and so sold his machine. Where upon No. 1 gave No. 2 a thorough illustration of muscular Christianity, for which the municipal court sent him to jail for twenty days.

Oregon papers state that since the fight with the Modocs 15,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of sheep that were herded in the valleys of Sink river, Salt river and Clear Lake have been abandoned by the herdsmen, who have returned to the settlements out of fear of the Indians.

A shipment of twelve wild turkeys from Illinois to California has been made, the intention being to place the birds in pairs at different points in Tulare, Marin, Almeda and Sauce lito counties, for the purpose of ultimately stocking the woods in those counties.

The newspapers down East have discovered a family in Oldtown, Me., in which there are fourteen children, all boys, the oldest of whom are but seven years of age. There are four sets of twins and two triplets.

Heavy rains threaten serious damage to the growing sugar crop of Jamaica.

The old "black list" punishment for delinquent subscribers is just now revived with all its terrors by some of the local press of Vermont.

Albany papers say the ice in the Hudson river opposite Greenbush is ten feet thick and rests on the bottom of the channel. If a prolonged rain should set in now the destruction of property in Troy, Albany and other cities would be fearful.

PERSONAL.

A Brooklyn court has just given a verdict of $2,875 damages in favor of Miss Bertha Steinfeld, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by her against one Herman Lewy. Failing to get Her-man, this levy on his purse will no doubt heal the wound in her heart.

A young man in Minnesota has met with the following mishaps: He stepped on board a train which, as he had every reason to believe, would take him to Jonesville swiftly enough to enable him to keep an engagement he had made to marry a young woman. The train was delayed, the lady got huffy, and, since the bridegroom did not appear, instantly married another man who suddenly remembered that he had loved her fondly. The ardent first lover was so anxious to reach Jonesville that he acted nervously, was taken in charge by detectives as one implicated in a great robbery which had just been committed in Chicago, and was liberated at last only to find that blight and mildew had gathered all over his bridal reflections, and that the world remained cold and desolate and unsympathetic.

The Bishop of the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, is much exercised by a startling development of matrimonial proclivities among his priests, one of whom not long ago married his housekeeper, and another of whom wants to marry his sister's Hibernian "help."

Thurlow Weed's "Recollections of Horace Greeley" will be published in the March number of the *Galaxy*. It will be an artiele of very great interest. The peculiar and very intimate relations which these two great politicians held toward each other, will invest with an unusual charm all that Mr. Weed, the only surviving partner of the old political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, has to say about the junior partner. The article will contain several letters of Mr. Greeley's never before published.

It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of the opinion that if the Senator can be induced to keep from excitement and remain away from the Senate during the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his Senatorial duties at the next session with much of his old vigor.

The only brother of the late Governor Geary is a Presbyterian clergyman and President of a college in Oregon. On Wednesday Mrs. Geary received the following dispatch from him:

ALBANY, OREGON, February 10.—Mrs. GOVERNOR GEARY:—Life! Death! Immortality! Dear brother, farewell. Trust and be comforted. H. R. GEARY.

Lord Lytton's industry as a writer was indefatigable. The *Saturday Review* says of him that he was actively employed in composition when everybody supposed he had retired from the field of literature. The same authority thinks that he was no dramatist, no poet, and no philosopher, but that he surpassed all his contemporaries and many of his predecessors in the rare art of constructing a story, and he seldom yielded, like Scott, Thackeray and Dickens to the temptation of changing his plan as his narrative proceeded.

The following named waifs have been thrown ashore by the centenarian tide: Mrs. Tozer, residing in the town of Athens, Me., is 107 years old; knits stockings without spectacles. John Boyd, Louisville, Ky., colored, 102; chews and smokes; third set of teeth coming; two cords of wood before dinner. Sarah Flanders, 105, Macon, Ga.; hale and hearty; engaged to be married. Lake Guzens, 101, of the same place; temperance and anti-tobacco. James Tyler, Chicago, 105, lately whipped his son, George Tyler, aged 80, for impudence; lived 85. Mary Walters, Elizabeth, N. J., colored, 102; takes in washing; no spectacles; Bible twice a day; smokes a pipe; strictly temperance.

A Man Eaten by Wolves.

(From the New London (Wis.) Times.

On Monday last as a German farmer was coming out of the woods, about twenty miles north of Ferry's Mills, he found a man's boots with the feet left in them, particles of clothing, a few bones, a dead dog, and two dead wolves. Signs of a struggle were all around. The unfortunate man's name is not known as yet. The supposition is that he was going from a lumbering camp to another, when the wolves (who are ravaging on account of the deep snow preventing them from running down their game) overtook him in the road before he could have time to climb a tree, and devoured him. The story is probably too true, as the wolves are famishing and will attack anything at this time.

Peace hath her victories as well as war, but it is seldom that the same individual gathers laurels from both fields of conquest. Quincy A. Gilmore bombarded Charleston harbor and destroyed its defenses during the war, and now he is sent there to clear out the harbor and put things back to the *ante-bellum* condition.

POSITIVELY THE OLDEST MAN.

A Pennsylvania Patriarch of One Hundred and Eighteen Years.

The Oxford (Chester county, Pa.) *Press* of the 5th inst. says: On Wednesday morning of last week, when the thermometer was below zero, Ezekiel West, aged one hundred and eighteen years, came sleighing into our town, and after warming himself awhile at the hotel he proceeded to the art gallery of A. McCormick for the purpose of having his photograph taken. In the meantime we obtained the following synopsis of the life of this remarkable case of longevity from his son-in-law, Benjamin F. Davis, who accompanied him, and with whom he resides: Ezekiel West is of Irish descent, was born in Hartford county, Md., in March, 1755. He was brought up to outdoor physical labor never learned any trade or mechanical business, did not marry until a gay young man of between fifty and sixty, that he was the father of fourteen children, four of whom died in a single day from dysentery, and four of whom still survive. About sixty-five years ago he moved to this State, and for many years past has lived with Mr. Davis, in New London township, Chester county, about six or seven miles from this borough. Mr. West is regular in his habits, rises before the sun in the morning, takes a good degree of exercise during the day, enjoys a good appetite, is plain in his diet, retires about seven o'clock in the evening. He is cheerful and talkative, delights in relating the incidents and hardships of his earlier life was never in any military service, and, as his opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, has little recollection of the revolutionary period and early history of our government. He does not exhibit that appearance of extraordinary age that would be supposed. It is true his hair and beard rival the snow for whiteness and his form stooped when walking, yet there is a snap of elasticity in his step that, most of fifty years his junior seldom exhibit. It is not more than five or six years since he would take out his gun and bring home a creditable amount of squirrels and other game. He is a regular attendant in favorable weather at the Elkridge Methodist Episcopal church.

THE committee having the matter in charge have advertised for proposals for a life-size statue of Horace Greeley, to be cast in type metal. Concerning the design the *Tribune* of the 12th says:

"Various ideas of what the statue should be have been suggested, and among others that of representing Mr. Greeley as a journeyman printer working at the case. There is novelty in the plan, and should it be adopted, we shall not at least have another statue of a great man appearing as if he never did anything, and incapable of doing anything except standing stiff and gazing into infinite space. The suggestion is worth considering, and its consideration may give rise to some other which will be deemed even better. Let us see if we cannot at last have a statue bearing the impress of modern thought and energy—something which will not be a lamentable anachronism."

THE Louisville tobacco factors have issued a circular to those "interested in assorting, handling, prizing and selling leaf tobacco," in which they say: Purchasers want an assurance that each hogshead contains but one length, color and quantity of tobacco. Where it is absolutely necessary to prize two sorts in the same hogshead, which case we know frequently exists, let there be a plain mark showing the exact proportions of each sort, so that your factor can demand and secure for you a sample fairly representing the hogshead and its proportional parts of long or short leaf or lugs. To be more explicit, the buyers demand and we urge it as justice, and are sure it will prove to your interest, that there be no more short tobacco packed on the sides or tounds of your hogsheads, and that the centre and outside layers be as far as possible of one length, color and quality."

HERE he is again! The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* says: Basil Lea, the oldest colored man in this county, being in his 100th year, was killed in the county while he was burning brush in a new ground and near a tree some men felled with the ax. The ballooed at him and told him to get out of the way, but being rather deaf he did not hear them, and the tree fell on him and killed him. He was a former slave of General Washington, and was twenty years old when General Washington gave him his choice to live with him at Mount Vernon or be sold. He preferred being sold, and was sent to Richmond and put on the block, and was bought by a member of the Lea family in this county, and has remained in that family every since.

UP at Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., lumber is more easily obtained than iron, therefore wooden pipes have been constructed for use in their Water Works. In referring to the sucess of these pipes in Bay City, a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: It was very gratifying to find that the Wychoff pipes made at the manufactory here, stood the severe test to which the water mains were exposed apparently as well as the iron, and the Board have resolved to make all further extensions with that kind of pipe. There is no longer doubt of its complete fitness for the Holly service, and when it is remembered that it costs but little more than half as much as iron, it will prove a benefit to cities and villages contemplating the introduction of water.

A CURIOUS petition for an amendment to the Constitution was recently presented in the Senate, to the effect "that hereafter and throughout all time, all persons, whether of the State or National government, who shall recommend civil was shall register their names in a book to be kept by the Secretary of State at Washington, and that when the war breaks out they occupy the front ranks in the fight until the war closes; and that, in default of so doing, they acknowledge themselves ready and worthy of being taken out and shot at any instant that the President of the United States or any Governor of a State shall so order and direct."

THERE is a ship now sailing from Holland, built in 1668, when the Prince of Orange was the ruling Philip II. of Spain. She was sailing to the Indies when the Hollanders organized themselves into the "Beggars of the Sea," and as privateers earned a reputation which astonished the world. She passed the Cape of Good Hope in October, 1804, from Batavia for Holland, ship in the whaler Rotterdam old. Another Girard's, built in Philadelphia, one of Stephen paired recently at New Bedford in 1802, and rewas removed, the first time in seventy planking The five-oak timber, underneath were found as sound as they were the day they were first put together.

THE people of the Valley of Virginia are holding meetings to discuss the proposed annexation of that garden spot of the Old Dominion to West Virginia. The *Rockbridge Citizen* says the subject is seriously and widely talked of in a quiet way throughout the valley. The contemplated change of boundaries will make the Blue Ridge the dividing line between the two Virginias.

What Time Has Taught Us.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, saks, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colcynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the mortific principal, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiled from 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
O. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Hall, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell AND Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay State, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Wamsutta Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.

NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1620 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH Made in any Part of the World

FOR

FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 25 CENTS

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Allegheny Brewery.

Spring Water ALES.

YOUNG & BOOTH,
No. 465 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

On and after February 11th, will Sell their Celebrated Ale at

$8 PER BARREL.

JOHN P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE.

A LARGE STOCK

English Cutlery,

AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.

81 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.

Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand. Sold by Pittsburgh Wholesale Grocers, and

J. R. HUNTER,
General Agent. 231 Liberty street.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

NEW ORLEANS SWEETS!

SUGAR!
MOLASSES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF THESE
Popular Goods in the West.

Wm. Glenn & Sons,
70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.

A. D. McKee, in order to make room for

SPRING STOCK,

Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of

Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,

Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH SIDE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from August 1st, 1871 to December 31st, 1872:

Capital Stock $200,000 00

ASSETS.

Stock Notes Secured	$130,348 50	
Bond and Mortgage	62,253 34	
Cash on Hand and Book Accounts	7,264 51	
Cash in Bank bearing interest	4,145 76	
Office Furniture	636 87	
10.9 shares of Birmingham Fire Ins. Co.	5,450 00	
	$210,099 01	
Premiums Received	$31,242 01	
Interest Received	5,466 78	36,808 79
		$ 26,709 78
Paid Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commissions	4,306 65	
Stamps	200 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, &c	4,927 29	
Losses	7,246 04	
Stock Dividend	14,667 00	
		$ 10,099 01
Capital		200,000 00
		$210,099 01

Unpaid and Unadjusted Losses—none.

7216 WM. RUSKE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RICHEY, FINKBINE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent to take effect from the first day of January, 1873. A. FINKBINE retiring, having sold his interest to the business to GEO. W. GREIG. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued at the old stand, Point Saw Mills, corner of Corry and Kilbuck streets, Allegheny city, by the undersigned, who have entered into Copartnership under the firm name of RICHEY, SMITH & CO.

Orders for Boats, Barges, Flats, etc., etc., respectfully solicited. A large stock of Lumber for Building purposes always on hand or cut to order.

DAVID RICHEY,
HUNTER RICHEY,
JOHN P. SMITH,
GEO. W. GREIG.

NOTICE—

We have this day associated Mr. M. KENNEDY with us in the Wholesale Dry Goods and Jobbing Business.

McCANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.

Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also, properties of Property at Duluth, Minnesota.

Parties having Properties to sell or wishing to buy would do well to call on us.

110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Custom House.

J. M. MONTGOMERY, W. T. CHAFFEY, J. S. PATTERSON.

MONTGOMERY,
CHAFFEY &
PATTERSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TEAS!

No. 264 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVED.

GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot AND Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,
Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,

And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

Duff's College.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

☞ Practical Business Men as Instructors.
☞ No Engravers Copy Lines Used.
☞ Our Penman is in attendance during the entire day.

For information write for a Circular to

P. DUFF & SONS,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK ALPACAS

Every good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpa as cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.

WHITE ALPACAS

Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.

BLACK SILKS.

We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which is for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.

Also, New Styles and Colorings in

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

WHITE GOODS.

We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.

We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.

A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.

2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.

Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape Veils,
Brussels and Dotted Nets,
Rep Silk and Turquoise

AND A FULL LINE OF

Notions,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Wholesale Only.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE
TO
Contractors and Builders.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
COSHOCTON, COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Coshocton county, at the Auditor's Office in Coshocton, Coshocton county, Ohio, until

Wednesday, Noon, March 12, A. D., '73

For Performing the Labor and Furnishing all the Material necessary to the Erection and Finishing a

Court House

UPON THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

IN THE

Incorporated Village of Coshocton,

In said county, according to the Plans, Drawings, Descriptions, Bills of Specifications prepared by Carpenter & Matthews, Architects for said County as others now on file, and which can be seen at the said Auditor's Office, is to sell county, at all reasonable hours between this date and the 12th day of March, A. D., 1873, at noon—and that a contract or contracts based upon such Sealed Proposals will be made.

Approved sureties will be required for the due performance and completion of said work, and for the quality of all the materials furnished; the names of such sureties to be stated.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, if not satisfied with the sureties and the amount of the bid.

By order of the Commissioners.

WM. WALKER,
Auditor of said County.

February 11th, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received until FEBRUARY 24 for Two (2) Stone Abutments on Pine Creek, in Sharpsburg and Etna Boroughs, on the road leading from the Butler Plank Road to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Road. Work to be done by May 1st, 1873. For information apply to

A. KELLY,
G. A. CHALFANT, Etna.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, C. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Hillery,
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick,
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagnes,
Burton Base Ale in hhds. and bbls.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, Coal as soment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Price List now ready. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

DRY GOODS.

1873. February 11. 1873.

NEW GOODS
Specialties.

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
MOHAIRS, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, Sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania, for the

Celebrated Bazar Patterns,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

SPANISH HIGH-BACK COMBS
Horn and Tortoise Shell.
HORN BRACELETS
AND NECKLACES.
CORONET HAIR BANDS,
NEW STYLE SHIRT FRONTS
Solid Plaits for Open Back Shirts.
LADIES' MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR,
SKIRTS AND APRONS.

F. H. EATON'S
Trimming Store,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

DECEMBER, 1872.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS!

We are now offering a large and very choice line of CARPETS, at prices lower than for ten years. Our stock of Body Brussels is very attractive in styles and prices.

Boyard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL STOCK.

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising Companies and Steamers of the highest standing, from or to the principal Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Scandinavia, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, J. V. McDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, S. L. FAHNESTOCK, D. DANIEL TUWEIS, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Investment Companies and others, on favorable terms, by the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 14, 1873.

The little "Valentines" which the banks are in the habit of sending their customers have been flying thick and fast this week, as an extraordinarily large amount of paper seems to have been made in such a shape as to mature on or before the fifteenth of February, during the past four months. The reason for this is have had almost, if not all of their out-town accounts, which fell due on the first of the year, collected by now. This latter, however, has not been the case as fully as was anticipated, nor as fully as might have been expected from the promptitude with which settlements were made for the quarterly accounts, accruing October 1st 1872. The greater bulk of business requiring adjustment at the first of January will in part account for this difference, and the general feeling of distrust which has prevailed among private lenders will do so in another part. This uneasy feeling is, however, being lived down, and many of our business firms have fully demonstrated "the stuff they were made of" by the manner in which they have paid off and reduced their expansions of the past year, until in quite a number of instances of which we are undoubtedly assured, the liabilities do not represent one-half as large a proportion to the assets as they did but four or five months since. Renewals have been asked for to a considerable extent, but as they have been mainly accompanied with tenders of a large reduction, they have been granted with the utmost freedom by the banks.

The attack upon stocks made for the past day or two in New York by the bears seems to have been withdrawn for the nonce, and stocks in general seem to manifest a buoyant tendency. Western Union still rules high, though at a much lower price than that which prevailed last week. It has a steady look, however, and the promise heretofore made to put it to par may possibly be realized, though this we do not anticipate. Pacific Mail is holding its own, but with apparent difficulty. prices dropping an eighth on every call of to-day. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is pronounced a rising investment, and from its known stability and large earnings it would not be a matter of surprise if it should reach par.

Locally we may quote money at ten per cent., with inquiries for fair paper at twelve, and buyers a little slow to invest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Day Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1882	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	114	114⅛
New 5s	113⅝	113⅝
Gold	114⅛	114⅛
Currency 6s	114	114⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Currency Funding	114⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in gold and stocks, 57 corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 14, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Canton	54½	54½	54½	54½
Western Union Tel	87½	88	88	88
Quicksilver	23½	23½	23½	23½
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27½	27½
Adams Express	49	49	49	49
Wells, Fargo Express	49	49	49	49
American Express	49	49	49	49
United States Express	49	49	49	49
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	64	64	64	64
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Northwest	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do preferred	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	113½	113½	113½	113½
St. Paul	39	39	39	39
Do. Preferred	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	26½	26½	26½
Union Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton	114½	114½	114½	114½
Do. preferred	99	99	99	99
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9½	9½	9½	9½
Harlem	127½	127½	127½	127½
New Jersey Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
C. C. & I. C.	45½	45½	45½	45½
Hannibal & St. Jos	27	27	27	27
Atlantic Mail	49	49	49	49
Atlantic	49	49	49	49

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

We are unable to report any material change in the market for raw irons. Forty dollars, four months, seems to be the ruling rate for gray forge iron. Good red short iron finds ready sale at current rates, while choice brands are held for higher figures.

The severe winter weather materially affects the trade in manufactured iron and nails, and until the demand for them is more active we cannot reasonably expect a very active market for raw iron.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

700 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
500 tons close gray and mottled	40 00—4 mos
580 tons close gray	38 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
100 tons neutral at furnace	42 50—4 mos

Anthracite.

150 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
100 tons gray	42 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	47 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry	42 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	42 50—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	48 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	47 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos
25 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos

Coke.

200 tons Eastern gray forge	$38 00—4 mos

Heating Rock.

50 tons No. 1 olive.....$38 00—4 mos
10 tons Jackson No. 1.....50 00—4 mos
1000 bushels Washington No. 1 Receipts, 63 packages.
10 tons cold blast foundry.....60 00—4 mos

Blooms.

50 tons charcoal	$168 25—4 mos
50 tons charcoal	115 00—cash.
50 tons charcoal	115 00—cash.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, E. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.	
Nimick & Co. m	11
Dilworth, P. & Co. m	1
Loomis & C. m	1
Brown & Co. m	1
	29

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.	
Carnegie, K. & Co. o	12
Loomis & C. m	1
Total	13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	
J. Moorhead, m	1
J. Heaner, m	2
	3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.	
Nimick & Co. b	Hussey, Wells & Co. o
Long Furnace Co. o	Pittsburgh Iron Co. o
Bloomingdale, B. & Co. o	J. W. Porter, b
Reiter, L. & Co. m	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.	
Wm. Smith & Son, m	Long Pasture, o
Carnegie, K. & Co. m	
Total	4

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.	
Reiter & Co. m	

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

Scotch pig	$26 00@$28 00—30 days
Duncannons (soft foundry)	24 00—4 mos.
Hanging Rock	24 00—4 mos.
Lake Superior charcoal	28 00—4 mos.
Lake Superior charcoal	28 00—4 mos.
Lake Superior charcoal, 3, 4 & 5	24 00@26 00—4 mos.
Anthracite (mixture)	24 00
Lake Superior (bituminous coal)	24 00
Do.	23 00@25 00
Lake Superior (bituminous coal)	23 00
Lake Superior bituminous, No. 1	
Nail	42 00@45 00
Salisbury (for car wheels)	35 A 4 64 00 —4 mos.
Hanging Rock	63 00 —4 mos.
Forge	56 00 —4 mos.
Mosier charcoal	56 00 —4 mos.
Lehigh Valley	56 50 —4 mos.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 14, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1 09¾ at 30; No 2 spring $1 02¾ cash, and $1 03¾ seller March; No 3 do $1 10¾ at 11. Corn quiet and firmer; No 2 mixed 31a31½c cash, and 31½c seller March; rejected 87c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 29½c. Rye scarce, with a fair demand; No 2, 65¾ at 66c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 90c; No 3, 85a87½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $12 38a12 50, cash, and $13 00 seller March. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at $8 10 seller February. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; short clear, 6½c. Bacon—Demand fair; long clear, 7½c; short clear sides 7½c; sugar cured hams 10½c. Lard—Kettle dried, 8½c. Whisky—Demand fair and prices firm at 92c. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active and firm; $3 75@3 90 for light; $3 90@4 00 for packing; $4 00@4 10 for heavy; $4 10@4 20 for extra heavy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton higher with a good export and shipping demand; middling uplands 21c; sales of futures 11,500 bales, as follows: February 20 11-16@20¾c; March 20 15-16@21c; April 20 11-16@20¾c; May 21 3-16@21 5-16; June 21 7-16@21 9-16; July 21 13-16@21½c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 10,000 bbls; southern weaker; sales 3,000 bbls; $5 25@7 00 common to good $7 20@7 50; good to choice $7 60@8 25; fancy $8 30@8 75; extra $8 00@10 50; extra Ohio $7 25@10 50; St. Louis $7 25@10 50. Receipts, 25,000 bbls. Corn meal steady. Whisky lower and more active at 92½c. Wheat active and heavy; receipts 15,000 bushels. Clover seed quiet at $9 75; timothy seed quiet at $3 90@3 95. Rye, barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn, receipts unchanged; receipts 12,000 bushels; new mixed western 50a50½c; old, afloat, 56½c; new western 50a50½c; old, afloat, 56½c; sales 64,000 bushels. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 22,000 bushels; new mixed western 34a35c; old, 54 56c; white western 56a58c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet. Hops dull. Coffee steady; Rio 12¾a13c. Sugar quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8a9c. Crude petroleum 9c; refined 21½c. Turpentine nominal at 45c. Eggs 25c. Provisions—Mess pork quiet at $14 50 a private do $14 00. Beef dull and unchanged; mess $9 00a11 75; extra $12 00a13 50. Prime firm at $20 00; prime mess $24 00a25 00; prime cargo. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5½c. Middles firm; short clear, quiet, 8½c; long clear, 8½c; short rib, 7½c. Lard firmer, more doing; western steam 8¾a8 15-16c; kettle 8¾a8 7 16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cattle—Receipts light; the late arrivals yesterday were 1,200 head; part of them sold last night; total for the week 7,060 head, against 8,300 head the week before. There is just a shade of improvement on the dium and good cattle; poor lots are very slow; Texan Ulen 1,275 Fs, at 12¾c; 57 Ss @ part; 5 cars 1,200 Ns

THE VERY LATEST.

Senate Inquisition.

Patterson Makes a Statement.

Implicit Confidence in Ames the Cause of His Misfortune.

Harlan Further Interrogated

Details Required Concerning the Expenditure of $10,000 for Election Expenses.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—In the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson made a long statement, in which he said the only difference in the evidence between him and Ames was in relation to the investment of $3,000, which Patterson gave Ames in 1867 to invest for him, there being no difference relative to the $6,000 similarly given to Ames in 1868, and which was invested in Union Pacific securities. Patterson stated he had no written memorandum relative to the first transaction and depended upon his memory, and believing that the investment made in Union Pacific stock the same as the second investment, led him to deny during the campaign that he had an investment in the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Patterson produced a letter from Oakes Ames dated January 12, 1872, in which Ames states he had written a letter to Rollins, saying he (Ames) did not think Patterson was owner of Credit Mobilier stock, and that even if he had there was no more impropriety than in owning bank stock. He had conversations with Ames and letters which confirmed him in the belief that his two investments *were in* Union Pacific Railroad stock and *securities*. If doubt had existed on the subject *there* was nothing which could have influenced *him* to represent to the committee or the *country* that his investment was made in the *Union Pacific* Railroad rather than in the *Credit Mobilier*. Patterson said he was much surprised *when* Ames produced receipts from him under dates of February 14th, 1868, and May 6th, 1871. Patterson said he knew he had given Ames *some* receipts, written by Ames, but had not the slightest impression they were of the character they were.

Mr. Patterson continued: I cannot deny from the inspection I have made that my signature to these papers is genuine, but I am aware it is to be presumed I had knowledge of all the facts stated in them. I can only account for my ignorance of their evading by the entire trust and confidence I reposed in Ames. I regarded him as a friend, using my means so as to best promote my interest, and therefore readily signed whatever he wrote, without that care and circumspection which ordinarily attends business transactions. In fact this was a friendly rather than a business transaction, and I gave little thought to its character or details. It results from the facts stated in them. I can only say in account for my ignorance of their evading by the entire trust and confidence I reposed in it